ملخص الدراسة

- عنوان الدراسة (فعالية مجالس أولياء الأمور في مدارس التعليم الأساسي بمحافظة عدن)
- وتهدف الدراسة إلى: 
  - معرفة مستوى فعالية مجالس أولياء الأمور في مدارس التعليم الأساسي بمحافظة عدن.
  - معرفة الفروق ذات الدلالة الإحصائية بين أفراد العينة في تقديمهم لمتطلبات مجالس أولياء الأمور في مدارس التعليم الأساسي بمحافظة عدن تعزي لمتغيرات الجنس والمؤهل والخبرة والوظيفة؟
- وتحقيق أهداف الدراسة قام الباحث باستخدام المنهج الوصفي القائم على رصد ما هو موجود وتحليله ومرافقته.
- وقام الباحث ببناء استبانة مغلقة تحتوي على معلومات عامة عن المحموص متمثلاً بالجنس، والمؤهل، والخبرة، والوظيفة، وتحتوي على (69) فقرة مكونة من جزأين:
  - الجزء الأول يخص مجالات أنشطة المجالس، وتكنوت من ستة مجالات وهي: مجال العملية التعليمية والإدارية في المدرسة، ومجال الأنشطة المدرسية (الصفية واللاصفية) ومجال التربية الصحية والبيئية، ومجال العلاقة بين المدرسة وأولياء الأمور، ومجال العلاقة بين المدرسة والمجتمع، ومجال المبني المدرسي، والجزء الثاني يخص مجال معلومات أولياء الأمور.
- وتم تطبيقها على أفراد العينة الذين تم اختيارهم بطريقة عشوائية طبقية وهم (40) مديرة ومدرسة وبنسبة (44%) من المجتمع الأصلي، و (42) معلم ومعلمة وبنسبة (11%) من المجتمع الأصلي و (168) ولي أمر وبنسبة (52%) من المجتمع الأصلي وقد بلغت نسبة الاستمارات الصالحة (442) وبنسبة (88.4%) من مجموع الاستمارات الموزعة.
- وبعد جمع البيانات وتحليلها إحصائياً باستخدام الحقبية الإحصائية (SPSS) تم الحصول على النتائج الآتية:
  - يبلغ المتوسط الحسابي لها (2.89).
- 1- أن مستوى فعالية مجالس أولياء الأمور من وجهة نظر المديرين في مجالات الدراسة السنة متوسطة حيث بلغ المتوسط الحسابي لها (2.89).
- 2- أن مستوى فعالية مجالس أولياء الأمور من وجهة نظر المعلمين في مجالات الدراسة

الدراسة الستة ضعيف حيث بلغ المتوسط الحسابي لها (2.193).

- 3- أن مستوى فعالية مجالس أولياء الأمور من وجهة نظر أولياء الأمور في مجالات

الدراسة الستة متوسطة حيث بلغ المتوسط الحسابي لها (2.622).

- 4- أن مستوى فعالية مجالس أولياء الأمور من وجهة نظر أفراد العينة متوسطة حيث

بلغ المتوسط الحسابي لها (2.56).
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Abstract

Title of the study (effectiveness of Councils of Guardians in the Basic Education Schools in Aden Governorate from point of View of Headmasters, teachers and Guardians)

The purpose of the study is:
- To know level of effectiveness of councils of guardians in basic education school in Aden.
- To know hindrances to effectiveness of councils of guardians in basic education schools in Aden governorate.
- To know the statistically indicative differences among the sample individuals in estimating the effectiveness of councils of guardians in the basic education schools in Aden Governorate ascribed to variations in gender, qualification, experience and employment.

To achieve the objectives of the study and reply to those questions, the researcher used descriptive approach which is based on monitoring, analyzing and discussion of what exists.

The researcher built a closed questionnaire containing general information about the tested, represented in gender, qualification, experience and employment. It contains (69) paragraphs composed of two parts: the first concerns areas of the council activities, . It consists of six areas namely: educational and administrative process in school, school (class and extra curriculum) activities, health and environment education, relations between school and guardians, relations between school and society, and school building. The second part concerns obstructions to councils of guardians.

They were applied to the sample individuals who were haphazardly chosen. They were (40) male and female headmasters, constituting (44%) of the original society, (442) male and female teachers constituting (52%) of the original society. The valid forms were (88.4%) of the total distributed forms.

After the data were collected and statistically analyzed by using (SPAA) test the following results were found out:

1. Level of effectiveness of councils of guardians from point of view of headmasters in the six fields of study was medium being (2.89).
2. Level of effectiveness of councils of guardians from point of view of teachers in the six fields of study was poor being (2.1933).
3. Level of effectiveness of councils of guardians from point of view of guardians in the six fields of study was medium being (2.622).
4. Level of effectiveness of councils of guardians from point of view of the sample individuals was medium with average being (2.56).
5. Degree of obstruction to effectiveness of councils of guardians from point of view of headmasters is big, being (3.49).
6. Degree of obstruction to effectiveness of councils of guardians from point of view of teachers is big, being (3.53)
7. Degree of obstruction to effectiveness of councils of guardians from point of view of guardians is big, being (3.76)
8. Degree obstruction to effectiveness of councils of guardians from point of view of the sample individuals being (3.59).
It is noted from all this that the results of the first question on level of effectiveness of councils of guardians and results of the second question on degree of obstruction were in harmony with one another. The average of effectiveness of the councils of guardians was (2.56) which is poor, and degree of obstruction to effectiveness of councils of guardians was (3.56) which is big.

9. Results showed that there were no statistically indicative differences among headmasters in their estimation of level of effectiveness of councils of guardians ascribed to gender, qualification and skill variations.

10. Results showed that there were no statistically indicative differences among average opinions of teachers on five fields ascribed to gender variation.

11. Results showed statistically indicative differences among average opinions of male and female teachers on school building in favour of female teachers ascribed to gender variation.

12. Results showed that there were no statistically indicative differences among teachers in their estimation of level effectiveness of councils of guardians ascribed to qualification and experience variation.

13. Results showed statistically indicative differences among average replies of teachers ascribed to experience variation in the field of educational and administrative process in school in favour of teachers with more than 16 years of experience.

14. Results showed that there were no statistically indicative differences among guardians in their estimation of level of effectiveness of councils of guardians ascribed to gender and experience variation.

15. Results showed that there were no statistically indicative differences among average guardians ascribed to qualification variation on the field of educational and administrative process in school and class activities while there were statistically indicative differences among their estimations ascribed to qualification variation in the field of health and environmental education in favour of the guardians with preparatory, Bsc. And doctorate qualifications.

In the field of relations between school and guardians in favour of guardians with qualifications preparatory, secondary and equivalent Bsc. and master in various comparisons.

In the field of relations between school and society in favour of guardians with qualifications preparatory, secondary, and equivalent diploma, Bsc. And master in various comparisons.

In the field of school building in favour of guardians with scientific qualifications preparatory, diploma, Bsc. and doctorate in various comparisons.

16. Results showed there were no differences among opinions of sample individuals in their estimations of level of effectiveness of councils of guardians ascribed to gender variation.

17. Results showed that there were no statistically indicative differences among opinions of sample individuals ascribed to qualification variation in school activity area.

18. Results showed statistically indicative differences among opinions of sample individuals in remaining areas of study. They are as follows:-

In the field of educational and administrative process in school was in favour of the sample individuals with qualifications preparatory, secondary and equivalent, diploma, Bsc. And master in various comparisons.
In the field of health and environmental education, it was in favour of the sample individuals with scientific qualification preparatory, secondary, and equivalent, diploma, Bsc. Master in various comparisons.

In the field of relations between school and guardians in favour of the sample individuals with scientific qualifications preparatory, secondary, and equivalent, diploma, Bsc. In various comparisons.

In the field of school building, in favour of the sample individuals with scientific qualification preparatory, secondary, and equivalent, Bsc. In various comparisons.

19 Results showed that there were no statistically indicative differences among the sample individuals in the field of educational, and administrative process in school and school building area ascribed to skill variation.

Educational process area in favour of the sample individuals with experience for 16 years and more, and field of school building in favour of the sample individuals with experience 16 or more.

20 Results showed that there were no statistically indicative differences among opinions of the sample individuals in remaining areas.

21. Results showed statistically indicative differences ascribed to employment variation in favour of guardians in the field of relations between school and society upon making comparison between estimations by guardians and teachers.

22. Results showed statistically indicative differences ascribed to employment variation in favour of headmasters in remaining fields upon making comparison among estimations by headmasters and teachers.